

JAPANESE IN SOUTH AMERICA

EUROPE THINKS THEY SEEK A POINT OF VANTAGE.

French Dinner to Promote Trade Across the Ocean—An Exportation to U. S. (Times Heartburning—\$500,000 Wine Growers to Demonstrate at Montpelier.)

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, June 8.—Some months ago there was a talk of the Sun information, which was circulating quietly in well informed quarters, regarding a far sighted, far reaching project of Japan's statesmen in connection with the development of South America. The plan had for its object nothing less than the establishment of a western coast of the southern continent of sufficient commercial, industrial and personal Japanese interests to justify Japan in maintaining closer relations with those countries with a view to placing herself in a better position to conduct any negotiations with her might seem desirable with the United States.

The publication of the project elicited little popular attention at the time, but in the eyes of European diplomatic opinion the design was fraught with much significance as indicating Japan's determination without infringing directly on the Monroe doctrine to nullify its intent to an important degree. Since then the movement has become more apparent, even being indicated by the words of the Japanese themselves. It comes to the public attention anew through a banquet given at a conspicuous hotel in the Place Vendôme to direct the public gaze toward the needs and opportunities of Latin America.

The banquet was given by a collaborator of the *Figaro*, who devoted himself regularly to South American affairs, in honor of President Batlle y Ordóñez of Uruguay and Minister of Finance Terry of Argentina. The guests included numerous South American diplomats and political officials and also the American Ambassador.

The host, Eugenio Garzon, in urging France to renew her ancient interests in the economic life of the Latin Americans, mentioned that England alone retained her former financial position there, while other nations, even Japan, were turning their eyes thither. It was Japan, indeed, which was instrumental in causing the others to watch out. Germany, Italy, Spain and Belgium, said M. Garzon, see that Japan has her eyes fixed on Latin America. Japanese business men measure our forces and European statesmen equally interest themselves in our progress. The Kaiser particularly bestirs himself to know Latin Americans who visit Berlin.

A statement followed which was so warmly flattering to the business enterprise of the United States. M. Garzon, declaring that Europe was thus coming out to meet the Latin Americans, added that the United States was disposed to dispute with Europe possession of the Latin American markets, even though the United States commercial exchanges with South America were insignificant.

The latest ebullience against the persistent acquisition of French art treasures by Americans for the benefit of America takes form under a caption in the nature of a rallying cry: "Against His Majesty the Dollar." Frenchmen do not take the trouble any more to translate dollars into francs; the dollar has made itself understood without the aid of an interpreter. But while much is said here and elsewhere about the power of the dollar, what really touches a tender spot among the French is the discrimination of Americans in procuring for their country variable treasures of native art which the nation has long believed the world ought to come here to see.

The French praise their country with an energy equalling the patriotism of the most blatant American, although many are less ready to fight for it, and they cry up Paris with an assiduity almost Chicagoan. Just now they are citing the visits of Richard Strauss, Caruso, Olga Netherole et al., as evidence that Paris is the world's capital without whose approval no artist's success is final and complete, and it is galling to find good taste and vulgar dollars abstracting what pure love would retain—if only the love did not increase with thrift. What will future ages think of the spectacle of the Old World permitting an astonishing collection of masterpieces to go to the New World for a paltry million?

The latest writer answers that it will be regarded as one of the most important phenomena of national life, and he declares that the question presses for study, "How can we defend ourselves against the power of the dollar?" He sees a possible solution in the encouragement of collectors.

The collector, he says, is the highest priest of the beautiful. Let rich collectors open their treasures to public view, thus renouncing the right of selfish enjoyment, but exact a minimum payment for the privilege of viewing their collections, thus establishing public recognition of their rights of ownership. Then, rather than dishonor themselves by selling their marvels, they would honor themselves in preserving them to the country and would receive general admiration, even while levying remuneration for their efforts. One suggestion advocates the transfer to the State of the ancient monarchical right whereby the king could take from any sale an object he desired at a price fixed by an appraiser.

Travellers know at some cost to their self-regard what systematic discouragement of bathing pervades French communities. Even in Paris itself the bathtub is the last luxury of native self-indulgence and is grudgingly supplied as a concession to foreign fastidiousness. An exhibition has just been opened at the Hotel St. Germain, which was formerly the home of Madame Delorme, which enables Parisians to remind themselves how faithful in this respect they have been to the customs of their ancestors. The exhibition reveals in former times in Paris, among other things, the pre-Revolution public bath, when a handful of water went a long way. The practice is excused on the ground that water was expensive, but writers find that recent statistics show the manners have changed little with the passing of time, the public bath being cheap and abundant water, the public baths recording one bath per person annually.

Another French writer touches on popular custom in a letter from Hawaii, where he bewails the disappearance of native dances and felicitates the French on remaining more savage than the Kanakas. He says the people dance still in our islands, but then we have not been civilized by the lustre Anglo-Saxon clergymen.

The news of the strike in the price of bread since the strike has set people to trucking the bubbles of the fairy tales blown so charmingly by the elder generation of the steepness of living in Paris. The prices of butter, eggs, vegetables and meats have all increased. In five years the price of wheat has increased from 9 to 10 per cent.

The agitation among the distressed vine growers of Southern France has been progressive since the first great Sunday meetings reported some weeks ago until the culminating demonstration at Montpelier to-morrow promises to be of proportions

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more than imposing—rather tremendous. The railroad preparations for assembling and distributing the enormous crowds that have determined to take part in the demonstration are on the plan and scale of those for the mobilization of an army.

Half a million people have set their faces toward Montpelier there to show by their enormous numbers the intensity of their demand for the relief of their distress and their determination to secure through Government aid the amelioration of conditions due to economic misadjustment. This figure is not merely a round number set for purposes of convenience; the figure may be surpassed. The railroads up to yesterday had application for the transportation of over 400,000.

Trains from distant points began moving on Thursday and from 4 o'clock this morning until 11 Sunday morning they will arrive at Montpelier at twelve minute intervals. The distribution beginning on Sunday evening it is estimated will require until Wednesday. Besides the railways many fishing vessels will transport other throngs to port, a dozen miles from Montpelier, whence the voyagers will finish the journey afoot.

Others still will walk the whole journey. A contingent numbering 4,000 from Millas, in the Pyrénées Orientales, started afoot on Tuesday morning for the 120 miles. They were at Nissan yesterday, where the inhabitants gave them an enthusiastic reception, and the curé distributed fresh bread.

The manifestos continued to arrive at Montpelier all evening and it is now impossible to move about the streets. The tramways and carriages have ceased running. The square about the railway station is continuously black with the arrivals. Each detachment makes its way to the Mayor's office, where it ascertains its allotted quarters.

Exact figures as to the number of people at Montpelier are hard to obtain. Forty-three special trains had arrived by 8 o'clock to-night. The Midi Line brought 60,000, most of whom had to stand in cattle trucks. The Bishop of Montpelier has placed the churches at the disposition of the committee, which is arranging for sleeping accommodations for the manifestos. The price of food has gone up to siege figures.

The correspondent of the *Matin* asked M. Fauchon, the Deputy Mayor of Carcassonne, if the Council would resign on Monday. He replied: "I will arrive with instructions to give the collective resignations to the Government."

Other Mayors made similar statements. What it brings those mighty hosts of the wretched to a focal point under a blazing meridional sun? Succinctly described it is classified as economic despotism, a cure for which those still at heart monarchical people turn to paternal government. They clamor for fatherly relief from a disease which the complexity of conditions has brought upon them, and they insist that a paternal hand has the power to soothe them. They cry "Prevent the manufacture of fraudulent wine and all our distresses will vanish."

But, besides fraud, there are overproduction, under consumption and a change in tastes, partly to brandy, partly to absinthe. The Midi itself has turned to these drinks, the flagon of wine of former days being replaced by "green soup." Before the cafes, beneath the trees, this Midi itself looks 100,000 bectolitres of absinthe, and as to fraud, let the clamorous note be the tone of the best sugar of the north, statistics show that of 708 prosecutions from 1903 to 1907 there were 547 in the Midi.

It is fair to say, though, that not everybody looks to the Government for a cure. Already there is a call for the formation of a trust to regulate the production market and a serious movement is under way to bring it about.

Will the day be peaceful? Were half a million of the turbulent population of Paris there it is not likely; but the Meridionalists, the same this time, are more truculent. Indeed satirists say the Meridional is only dangerous when he is quiet, that noise is his safety valve, and when he has made noise he can't explode.

This reputation has been traded on to launch a canard on Prime Minister Clemenceau, the Premier being represented as having said that the Meridionalists might just as well dance a farandole as demonstrate, each preceding demonstration having been of the most peaceful character. The organizing committee intends to insure from the same time, especially after the excitement of Sunday's demonstration has given place to the drudgery of going home with the necessarily uncomfortable transportation.

It may not be overlooked, too, that the viticulturists are not alone. It has been charged that the Royalists and reactionaries have supported them and are not unwilling to see the incidents of the demonstration embarrass the Government, while the Socialists openly support and encourage them. The committee seriously objects to this.

The weather.

There was hardly any perceptible alteration in the positions of the centres of the Western low areas yesterday, but the high area which was centred over the interior moved northward and took a position over the Lake regions. On the middle Atlantic coast the pressure was comparatively low and the weather was unsettled along the coast from New Jersey to Hatteras and in Tennessee.

In the central valleys the conditions were unsettled, with occasional rain. Rain also fell in the Northwest, but on the western Rocky Mountain slope and the Pacific Coast the pressure was high and the weather was generally fair.

It was slightly warmer in the Atlantic States, but there were no marked temperature changes in any section.

In this city the day was fair and warmer; wind fresh west to south; average humidity, 46 per cent.; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, 30.0; 3 P. M., 29.9.

The temperature yesterday as recorded by the official thermometer is shown in the annexed table:

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
For eastern New York, New England, eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, day to day and to-morrow: light to moderate west winds.
For the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia and Delaware, fair and warmer to day and to-morrow; light variable winds.
For western Pennsylvania and western New York, fair and warmer to day; partly cloudy to-morrow; light variable winds, mostly cloudy.

the Socialists' intervention, desiring to

preserve a character purely viticultural, but the Socialists want to join, especially those affiliated with the Red Unionists. The Montpelier labor exchange intends to carry a placard in the procession reading "Fraud Will Not Exist and Distress Will Disappear when Property Shall Be Common. In the meantime we will participate in the battle against distress in order to draw our profit immediately afterward."

The efforts to preserve the peaceful character of the demonstration have been carried to an extent that may be illustrated in the action of the Mayor in absenting himself from the town just prior to the beginning of the arrivals, with the intention of remaining absent during Sunday. The Mayor recently expressed regret that the Midi was devoted exclusively to viticulture. He urged a diversified industry, with wine at the head. Yesterday he came to Paris in the pretext of asking Prime Minister Clemenceau's permission to use the public buildings through Sunday. Simultaneously, it was allowed to become known that the Mayor had reason to fear that his expressed views would be made an excuse for a demonstration hostile to himself, which might mar the peacefulness of the day should he remain at Montpelier on Sunday, for which reason he will not return. Whether this is due to the Mayor's foresight or M. Clemenceau's finesse does not appear.

There will be two speakers only, the Assistant Mayor and Marcelin Albert, the leader of the whole movement. The Esplanade, which could accommodate a quarter of a million, was rejected as the place for the addresses owing to the absence of trees and the fear of sunstroke. The speeches will be made in a smaller square and a few thousand people only will be able to hear them. Albert is expected to tell the people that the time of talk has expired and the time for action arrived. If the Government does not answer the demands by Monday the organizers declare that on Monday evening the officials of 1,200 towns and villages will resign.

The Montpelier garrison has been heavily reinforced and will be confined to the barracks throughout Sunday. It is not uninteresting to note just now that the wine merchants' organization has addressed a letter to Senators and Deputies demanding that the Government put an end to the anti-alcoholic campaign in so far as it concerns wine.

A twofold movement for the protection of authors is agitating the literary world. The first concerns protection for the dead and has been taken up by the Société des Gens de Lettres, which hopes to get the time of copyright extended beyond the present limit to fifty years after a writer's death, giving the family the benefit until the line of descent is extinct.

The second project concerns protection from the dead, for which purpose Deputy Ajan introduced a bill proposing that all editions produced after the expiration of a copyright shall be taxed to per cent. of the published price. The bill proposes that this money shall be spent for the benefit of poor and aged literary men and their families. There is some chance of the first proposal succeeding in making some changes in the copyright law, but the second is received coldly even by those whose work suffers by the competition of the departed.

When Messager and Broussin, the new directors of the Opéra, take office in 1908 they will enter a renovated opera house, as the Government has decided to spend \$120,000 on repairs. As nothing has been spent for any like purpose in twenty years it is not surprising to find that most of the sum will be devoted to sanitation and the roof, but it is disquieting to find that \$20,000 is needed for electric light wires, the installation being still only provisional.

Dr. Jaques, lecturing before the Academy of Medicine, has been giving advice to girls as to how to learn and keep good complexions, an important subject in a country like this, where good natural complexions are rare. His remedies do not present novel features, as he revives Gladstone's maxim "Eat slowly," ascribing most complexion troubles to the habit of hasty and careless eating. He advises plenty of milk diet and regular face massage, guaranteeing to those following his precepts youthful faces all their lives.

The proposal has aroused against it the disapproval of every medical man in France. These words from the report to the Medical Association of the Seine by the vice-president, Dr. Renon, show how deeply the proposed income tax of M. Caillaux, the Minister of Finance, has stirred the medical profession. Doctors, like other classes, object to M. Caillaux's new taxation because it means a very great increase in the taxes they have to pay. But their opposition has also a deeper root. They complain that the income tax compels them to violate the professional secrecy of the law, says a declaration of incomes must be accompanied by "all necessary proofs to establish its correctness." This, according to Dr. Renon, will entail the giving of particulars of every operation performed and every case treated and will make them liable to prosecution by patients under an article of the penal code which provides punishment by fine and imprisonment of medical men who reveal secrets entrusted to them.

JAPANESE PAPERS THREATENING

Count Okuma's Organ Says the U. S. Is Becoming Barbarous.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

TOKYO, June 8.—During the week several radical editorials have appeared in the opposition newspapers in regard to the Japanese situation in California following the recent utterances of Count Okuma, who urges the concentration of Japanese national efforts to adjust the San Francisco question.

The *Hochi*, Count Okuma's mouthpiece, prints to-day an extreme editorial asserting that there is no doubt that America is becoming barbarous, and that since the voice of justice has been disregarded in San Francisco matters have gone from bad to worse. Therefore they sacrifice Japan's interests to American international affairs. The only effectual solution, it points out, is the complete withdrawal of Japanese emigrants or bombardment of the United States to bring California to their senses.

Such utterances may perhaps best be interpreted primarily as attacks on the Ministry. The more conservative papers, such as the *Nichi-Nichi* and the *Kokumin*, also print their views on the situation and say that while talk of retaliation on the part of Japan and a continuation of the outrages in San Francisco might result unexpectedly and cause a breach between the two nations, one official act on the part of the United States will do more than a thousand friendly assurances.

These papers probably reflect attempts to return the Katsurats party to power under the more stalwart leadership of Yamamoto. Both the extreme and the conservative papers, however, are voicing more or less the growing spirit of jingoism among the people.

Commissioner Forbes, accompanied by United States Minister Wright, had an audience yesterday with the Mikado.

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Women's Short Coats—Fashioned of black broadcloth, tan covert or taffeta silk.

Formerly \$12.50 to \$15.00. At \$7.50
Formerly \$20.00 to \$25.00. At \$10.00
Formerly \$27.50 to \$35.00. At \$15.00

Women's Silk Street Dresses—Fashioned of plain or fancy silks in a great variety of styles.

Formerly \$19.50 to \$24.50. At \$12.50
Formerly \$29.50 to \$35.00. At \$19.50
Formerly \$50.00 to \$65.00. At \$35.00

Women's Walking Skirts—Of fancy mixtures, checks and stripes; plaited models with folds.

Formerly \$9.00. At \$4.90
Formerly \$12.50. At \$6.90

Women's Evening Dresses—Fashioned of lace, silk or imported materials.

Formerly \$33.50. At \$15.00
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Formerly \$75.00 to \$110.00. At \$50.00

Women's Black Voile Skirts—Full plaited models; plain or with folds.

Formerly \$10.00. At \$5.90
Formerly \$15.00 to \$18.50. At \$9.75
Formerly \$23.50 to \$25.00. At \$14.50

Girls' and Misses' Walking Skirts—Plaited models of black voile; also plain or fancy materials.

Formerly \$6.50 to \$7.00. At \$3.95
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We Will Also Place On Sale Monday, The Following Special Values:

Waists of sheer batiste; tailor model with yoke, sleeves and back of pin tucks; neck, collar and cuffs edged with lace; open back, short sleeves. 98c Special at

Waists of French lawn with insertion of Valenciennes lace and clusters of pin tucks and embroidery motifs; back and sleeves tastefully trimmed. Value \$2.98 \$1.98

CROKER ON IRISH OUTLOOK.

HOME RULE STRONGER THAN IN GLADSTONE'S DAY.

England Foolish Not to Grant it at Once—The King Popular in Ireland—Country More Prosperous Than of Old—American Help Is Needed—Home Buying.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 8.—No one takes a keener or more sympathetic interest in the present Irish political crisis than Richard Croker. Moreover, there is no one who is more intimately consulted and whose advice is considered of greater value by the leaders of the Irish Parliamentary party than the former leader of Tammany Hall.

The suggestion that Mr. Croker should join the Irish Parliamentary representatives in the House of Commons is the outcome of the spontaneous desire of his Irish friends, and although this active participation in the advancement of Ireland's interests is thus far refused by Mr. Croker it is still hoped by a large section of the Irish public that his objection may be overcome.

Mr. Croker, after attending the horse show and taking tea with John Redmond to-day, discussed the chief points of the Irish situation with the London correspondent of THE SUN in the following terms: "There is no disposition in Ireland to carry the present agitation for Home Rule to the point of violence. The present Nationalist members of Parliament have the full confidence of the Irish Home Rule party. I anticipate no split between the anti-sectarian and clerical divisions of the party. The United Irish League will retain full control of the Home Rule movement."

"The Home Rule cause is on the whole stronger in Ireland to-day than when Mr. Gladstone's bill was killed by the House of Lords. I believe this sentiment is fully shared by Irishmen in all parts of the globe."

"The movement for advancing Ireland's commercial interests by giving preference to all Irish goods is becoming a factor in the situation and should be earnestly supported by the Irish in America, for what is this but Home Rule in a small way?"

"The practical duty of Irish Americans at the present moment is to contribute liberally to the Home Rule cause. The Irish members of Parliament serve without pay and no cause can be properly advanced without working funds. Politically Irish Americans might materially advance the cause if they had sufficient power in America to influence the Government to bring pressure upon Great Britain by a retaliatory tariff or other treaties."

"Irish prosperity has on the whole been increasing in recent years. This is due to two causes, partly to the continued emigration, which is reducing the strain upon the limited capacity of the country to support a large population under the present land system, and partly to the patriotic movement above referred to at home and abroad in support of the Irish industries."

"The British Government is most unwise in refusing home rule to Ireland. If it was granted Ireland would become one of the most faithful adjuncts of the crown. I feel assured that if the King had the settlement of the question home rule would be granted and that confidence is shared by a great majority of the Irish people, with whom King Edward is most popular."

KAISER LOSES LAWSUITS.

His Recent Defeat by an Innkeeper the Fourth He Has Sustained.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, June 8.—The lawsuit in which the Kaiser attempted in vain to dispossess an innkeeper, a tenant on his estate at Rominten, his favorite shooting box in east Prussia, is the fourth case which the Kaiser has taken to court in recent years, and in all of them decisions have been rendered against him.

ROOSEVELT LOST A CHANCE

CZAR'S CALL DISCOUNTS THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

Swiss Federal Councillor Urges the President to Take the Lead—Russia Not a Leader in Civilization—Progress Toward Disarmament Is Possible.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 8.—Some idea of what is expected from the Hague conference by international peace advocates is indicated by an interview had by THE SUN's Bern correspondent with M. Gobat, Swiss Federal Councillor, who is the director of the International Peace Bureau. M. Gobat said:

"I wish to lay stress on the point that we all regret that President Roosevelt has allowed Russia to take the lead in this conference. When I was at the St. Louis conference in 1904 I presented an address to President Roosevelt in the name of the Interparliamentary Arbitration Association praying him to take steps to call another conference. He promised me emphatically his support, but he has only partly kept his promise."

"True enough, he sounded the Powers as regards their willingness to send delegates, but to our great disappointment he retired when Russia, after the Powers had consented, manifested a desire to convoke the meeting herself. This we deeply regret, for we are convinced that President Roosevelt would have invested the second conference with an entirely different importance."

"Russia does not possess the required authority and does not march in the van of civilization; hence we do not expect much good to result from the conference, all the more so because its programme is very limited and because it will attempt to grapple with the questions only in the vaguest possible manner."

"The programme contains none of the most important points of solution which the Interparliamentary Arbitration Association has been seeking since 1900 and which were discussed at Vienna in 1903, at St. Louis in 1904, at Brussels in 1905 and at London in 1906. Thus the programme does not propose steady means of developing the Hague convention and making it a permanent institution."

"Questioned as to the limitation of armaments, M. Gobat said: 'I believe the question will be raised, but it is pretty certain it will not be discussed. It will, however, be a great step forward if, following our agreement should be arrived at to submit to a commission the question of finding ways and means to solve the problem and report later to the congress. My opinion is that the question does not present the tremendous practical difficulties with which it is commonly believed to be surrounded.'

"I am convinced that a solution would be found in an imitation of the Swiss military system, that is the foundation of a national militia army of citizens and the abolition of standing armies. It is also advisable for the nations to agree on uniform armaments, which would do away with the enormous expenditure entailed by constant improvements. By adopting one common type of arms the nations would only be in the position of loyal duellists who would soon to fight with unequal weapons."

SANTOS-DUMONT FIASCO.

Combined Dirigible and Aeroplane Committed Fatal Error on Trial.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, June 8.—Santos-Dumont made the first test to-day of a new combination of a dirigible balloon and aeroplane and it resulted in an utter failure.

The apparatus consisted of a balloon which was shaped like a cigar at each end. It is twenty-three yards long and three and one-quarter yards in diameter in the centre. Beneath the balloon were two aeroplanes and a 50 horse-power motor with a screw 40 metres in diameter, the whole being 80 kilograms heavier than its bulk of air.

When the power was turned on after a short run along the grass the rear of the aeroplane lifted the rear part of the balloon. The front struck the ground and the screw tore the balloon so that the whole thing collapsed.

The machine was expected to do sixty miles an hour.

"MERRY WIDOW" WINS.

Vienna Success Repeated in London—Very Catchy Music.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 8.—The adaptation into English of "Die Lustige Witwe," under the title of "The Merry Widow," has apparently not robbed the piece of the elements which made it a great success at Vienna and its reception to-night at Daly's Theatre was enthusiastic.

The music was full of catchy numbers. One waltz in particular which became a craze on the Continent threatens to have the same effect in London. The piece is beautifully staged and the company is an admirable one.

The success of the evening fell to George Graces as Baron Popoff and Joseph Coyne as Prince Danilo. Mr. Coyne has made, probably, the greatest impression on an English audience of any American comedian in many years.

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MARRIED.

ABBOTT-MATTHIESSEN.—On Saturday, June 8, of Cornwall on Hudson, N. Y., by the Rev. Dr. James Abbott, Marie, daughter of the late E. A. Matthiesen, to Dr. Theodore J. Abbott.

ANDREWS-CLARK.—On Wednesday, June 6, 1907, in Bethesda Episcopal Church, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., by the Rev. E. Clowes Chorley, Adelaide C. Clark to Alfred C. Andrews.

BRAMHALL-KRABBE.—On Saturday, June 8, at Holmwood, Orange, N. J., by the Rev. Stanley White, assisted by the Rev. William Force Whitaker, D. D., Edwin Louisa, daughter of Henry Miller Krabbe, to Jacques Bramhall.

DAY-KRABBE.—On Saturday, June 8, at Holmwood, Orange, N. J., by the Rev. Stanley White, assisted by the Rev. William Force Whitaker, D. D., Dorothy Teller, daughter of Henry Miller Krabbe, to Stephen Delavan Day